

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1871.

Captain Ashe's Resolutions.

We direct attention to the resolutions offered in the House by Captain ASHE, published this morning. They cover the entire ground of the conflict between the Legislature and Governor CALDWELL, and are an able and convincing vindication of the course adopted by the General Assembly.

The Tariff.

On Monday in the House, Messrs. EROBER, WADDELL, LEACH, HAMPER and COBB, of the North Carolina delegation, voted in favor of free salt, and Mr. THOMAS against free salt. Messrs. COBB and THOMAS voted against free coal, and Mr. THOMAS voted alone of the delegation against coffee and tea being relieved from the tariff.

Hon. A. M. Wadwell.

The selection of our young Representative, Hon. A. M. WADDELL, as one of the five Democrats who compose the minority of the important Special Committee of thirteen to whom is referred Southern affairs, to report at the December meeting of Congress, is a compliment of no little significance. Colonel WADDELL is the only new member upon the Committee, and his selection thus early to so important a trust speaks well for his future usefulness and position in the House.

In this connection we desire to enter our earnest protest against the intimation of the Raleigh Telegram in regard to the political position of our Representative. We regret that the circumstance of a pleasant social intercourse with such a pronounced Radical as Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, and the friendly aspersions of that gentleman in his behalf, should be seized upon to reflect upon the political integrity of Colonel WADDELL. We are certain that his existence, but we are certain it arose and is maintained without a sacrifice of political principles upon the part of Col. WADDELL.

There has been no secrecy in reference to the mutual regard existing between these two gentlemen, and publication was made in the columns of THE JOURNAL, some few years since, of the correspondence between them, which began an intercourse which has since ripened into personal friendship. Instead of doubting the political sincerity of our Representative, we return thanks to Mr. KELLEY for his efforts in his behalf. The people elected Col. WADDELL because they had confidence in his integrity and ability, and desired him to omit no honorable effort to obtain his seat. His supposed ineligibility did not exist, and with the repeal of the test oath there was really no barrier to his admission, except such as a few disappointed and aspiring partisans hereabouts were able to impress upon the malignant bitterness of Maynard, of Tennessee, and the malignant ignorance of Cobb, of North Carolina.

We assure our Raleigh contemporary that it has done our Representative great injustice in its intimations. Colonel WADDELL will prove himself every way worthy the confidence of his constituents and the people of the entire State, and we predict for him an honorable and brilliant career in Congress.

Northern Ku Klux.

While Congress is busy quarreling over the outrages in the South, it might be well worth its while to take in hand those in the North. Almost every day the telegraph brings the announcement of some shocking crime, committed in the most populous portions of the North. Even while General Butler and Speaker Blaine are black-guarding one another in the Hall of Congress to the utter disgust of all decent men and to the disgrace of the country, over the measure of punishment to be meted out to the Southern people, the telegraph brings the following announcement of a horrid crime perpetrated in open day, almost under the shadow of Butler's residence, in the pious and loyal town of Lowell, Massachusetts:

LOWELL, March 12.—A party of four roughs this afternoon assaulted a man and woman walking near the fair ground in the suburbs of the city. The man was beaten senseless, and the woman ravished by each of the party. No arrests were made.

It will be seen that the conventional Ku Klux "no arrests" is returned in the case.

A day or two ago Philadelphia was disgraced by an outrage identical in character and extent.

But these are isolated cases—every crime known to the laws is of daily occurrence in every part of the North, and ordinarily there are "no arrests." When criminals operate at night, in sparsely settled districts, it is not to be wondered that no arrests are made. But when they select day light, large cities or populous sections of the country, it does become a subject of surprise and suspicion.

But at the North there is, besides the frequent occurrence of individual crimes, actual organizations in open and violent resistance to laws and State governments. And yet we hear of no calling out of the militia; no Kirk's, Burgen's and Clarke's; no suspensions of *habeas corpus*;—nay, not even a discussion in Congress. In order to show the extent to which the "Ku Klux" have are and are operating in Pennsylvania, we are tempted to give the following article from the New York Journal of Commerce:

If Southern States have their Ku Klux Klans, Pennsylvania has her Mollie Maguires and Buckshots. The former occasionally hang, whip or exile a criminal. Their specialty seems to be breaking open jails, taking out murderers and thieves, who, they fear, will escape legal punishment, and making short shrift of them, or laying hickory whips on their bare backs, or resorting them to the county limits and significantly advising them never to return. The Buckshots and Mollie Maguires of Pennsylvania, vary the Ku Klux programme somewhat. They do not hang those whom they would make away with, but put kegs of powder under their houses and blow them sky high. They dispose with the regime of

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It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.—None that will not work in a Republican State as well as in a Democratic. We advise Congress, for mere consistency's sake, during the consideration of the outrages in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, to pass legislation against the Ku-Kluxes, which will provoke invidious comments and dangerous comparisons.

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